I think not any thing in my letters could tend ſo much to my reproach, as the odious divulging of them did to the infamy of the *divulgers*. *King Charles.*

Divu'lsion. *n. ſ.* [*divulſio*, Latin.] The act of plucking awry.

Ariſtotle, in his Ethicks, takes up the conceit of the beaver, and the *divulſion* of his teſticles. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* i.

To Di'zen. *v. a.* [This word ſeems corrupted from *dight*.] To dreſs; to deck; to rig out. A low word.

Your ladyſhip lifts up the ſaſh to be ſeen;
For ſure I had *dizen'd* you out like a queen. *Swift.*

Di'zzard. *n. ſ.* [from *dizzy*.] A blockhead; a fool. *Dict.*

Di'zziness. *n. ſ.* [from *dizzy*.] Giddineſs; whirl in the head.

Fixed ſeriouſneſs heats the brain in ſome to diſtraction, and cauſeth an aching and *dizzineſs* in ſounder heads. *Glanv.*

DI'ZZY. *adj.* [dyſi, dyſig, Saxon.]

1. Giddy; vertiginous; having in the head the ſenſation of turning round.

All on a ſudden miſerable pain
Surpriz'd thee, dim thine eyes, and *dizzy* ſwam
In darkneſs. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* ii. *l.* 753.

2. Cauſing giddineſs.

How fearful
And *dizzy* 'tis to caſt one's eyes ſo low!
The crows and choughs that wing the midway air,
Shew ſcarce ſo groſs as beetles. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

3. Giddy; thoughtleſs.

What followers, what retinue can'ſt thou gain?
Or at thy heels the *dizzy* multitude,
Longer than thou can'ſt feed them on thy coſt? *Milton.*

To Di'zzy. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To whirl round; to make giddy.

Not the dreadful ſpout,
Which ſhipmen do the hurricano call,
Shall *dizzy* with more clamour Neptune's ear
In his deſcent, than ſhall my prompted ſword
Falling on Diomede. *Shakeſp. Troilus and Creſſida.*

To DO. *v. a.* preter. *did*; part. paſſ. *done*. [ꝺon, Sax. *doen*, Dut.]

1. To practiſe or act any thing good or bad.

Thou haſt *done* evil above all that were before thee. 1 *Kings.*

Flee evil, and *do* good. *Pſalms.*

2. To perform; to atchieve.

They help, who hurt ſo ſmall;
And he hath nothing *done*, that *doth* not all. *Daniel's C. War.*

Learn to live well, that thou may'ſt die ſo too;
To live and die is all we have to *do*. *Denham.*

What is the reaſon a man's arm won't ſmile and frown, and *do* all the intellectual poſtures of the countenance? *Collier.*

3. To execute; to diſcharge.

May one, that is a herald and a prince,
Do a fair meſſage to his kingly ears? *Shak. Troil. and Creſſ.*

Pindarus is come
To *do* you ſalutation from his maſter. *Shakeſp. Jul. Cæſar.*

4. To cauſe.

A fatal plague which many *did* to dye. *Spenſer.*
Nought can quench mine inly flaming ſide,
Nor ſea of liquor cold, nor lake of mire,
Nothing but death can *do* me to reſpire. *Fairy Queen, b.* ii.

5. To tranſact.

The thing was not *done* in a corner. *Acts* xxvi. 26.

6. To produce any effect to another.

If he did not care whether he had their love or no, he waved indifferently 'twixt *doing* them neither good nor harm. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

Thou haſt, Sebaſtian, *done* good feature ſhame. *Shakeſp.*

If there be any good thing to be done,
That may to thee *do* eaſe, and grace to me,
Speak to me. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

'Tis true, I did ſo; nor was it in vain:
She *did* me right, and ſatisfy'd my vengeance. *Rowe.*

You *do* her too much honour: ſhe hath neither ſenſe nor taſte, if ſhe dare to refuſe you. *Swift.*

7. To have recourſe to; to practiſe as the laſt effort, commonly in the form of a paſſionate interrogation.

What will ye *do* in the end thereof? *Jer.* v. 81.

8. To perform for the benefit of another.

I know what God will *do* for me. *Sa.* xxii. 3.

Acts of mercy *done* to the poor, ſhall then be accepted, and rewarded, as *done* to our Saviour himſelf. *Atterb. Sermons.*

9. To exert; to put forth.

Do thy diligence, to come ſhortly unto me. 2 *Tim.* iv. 9.

10. To manage by way of intercourſe or dealing; to have buſineſs; to deal.

No man, who hath to *do* with the king, will think himſelf ſafe, unleſs you be his good angel, and guide him. *Bacon.*

I have been deterred by an indiſpoſition from having much to *do* with ſteams of ſo dangerous a nature. *Boyle.*

What had I to *do* with kings and courts?
My humble lot had caſt me far beneath them. *Rowe.*

11. To gain a point; to effect by influence.

It is much, that a jeſt with a ſad brow will *do* with a fellow that never had the ache in his ſhoulders. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.

His queen, notwithſtanding ſhe had preſented him with

divers children, and with a crown alſo, though he would not acknowledge it, could *do* nothing with him. *Bacon's H.* VII.

12. To make any thing what it is not.

Off with the crown, and with the crown his head;
And whilſt we breathe take him to *do* him dead. *Sh. H.* VI.

13. To finiſh; to end.

As for this mercy,
Which he intends for Lear and for Cordelia,
The battle *done*, and they within our power,
Shall never ſee his pardon. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

Go on to the reading of ſome part of the New Teſtament, not careleſly, or in haſte, as if you had a mind to have *done*, but attentively, as to be able to give ſome account of what you have read. *Duppa.*

Gigantick hinds, as ſoon as work was *done*,
To their huge pots of boiling pulſe would run. *Dryden.*

14. To conclude; to ſettle.

When all is *done*, there is no man can ſerve his own intereſt better than by ſerving God. *Tillotſon's Sermons.*

15. To put.

Why, Warwick, who ſhould *do* the duke to death? *Shak.*

The lord Aubrey Vere,
Was *done* to death? *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VI. *p.* iii.

16. This phraſe, *what to* do *with*, ſignifies how to beſtow; what uſe to make of; what courſe to take; how to employ; which way to get rid of.

Men are many times brought to that extremity, that if it were not for God, they would not know *what to do with* themſelves, or how to enjoy themſelves for one hour. *Tillotſon.*

To Do. *v. n.*

1. To act or behave in any manner well or ill.

Unto this day they *do* after the former manners: they fear not the Lord, neither *do* they after the law and commandment which the Lord commanded the children of Jacob. 2 *Kings.*

As every prince ſhould govern as he would deſire to be governed, ſo every ſubject ought to obey as he would deſire to be obeyed, according to the maxim of *doing* as we would be *done* by. *Temple.*

2. To make an end; to conclude.

You may ramble a whole day, and every moment diſcover ſomething new; but when you have *done*, you will have but a confuſed notion of the place. *Spectator,* N°. 47.

3. To ceaſe to be concerned with; to ceaſe to care about; to deſiſt from notice or practice.

No men would make uſe of diſunited parties to deſtroy one body, unleſs they were ſure to maſter them when they had *done* with them. *Stillingfleet's Def. of Diſc. on Rom. Idol.*

I have *done with* Chaucer, when I have anſwered ſome objections. *Dryden's Fables, Pref.*

We have not yet *done with* aſſenting to propoſitions at firſt hearing, and underſtanding their terms. *Locke.*

Having *done with* ſuch amuſements, we give up what we cannot diſown. *Pope.*

4. To fare; to be with regard to ſickneſs or health.

Good woman, how *do'ſt* thou?
——The better that it pleaſes your good worſhip to aſk. *Shak.*

5. To ſucceed; to fulfil a purpoſe.

Come, 'tis no matter; we ſhall *do* without him. *Addiſon.*

You would *do* well to prefer a bill againſt all kings and parliaments ſince the conqueſt; and, if that won't *do*, challenge the crown. *Collier on Duelling.*

6. *To* Do is uſed for any verb to ſave the repetition of the word; as, *I ſhall come, but if I* do *not, go away*; that is, *if I come* not.

Thus painters Cupid paint, thus poets *do*
A naked god, blind, young, with arrows two. *Sidney.*

If any thing in the world deſerve our ſerious ſtudy and conſideration, thoſe principles of religion *do*. *Tillotſon's Sermons.*

Take all things which relax the veins; for what *does* ſo, prevents too vigorous a motion through the arteries. *Arbuthn.*

7. Do is a word of vehement command, or earneſt requeſt; as, *help me*, do; *make haſte*, do.

If thou haſt loſt thy land, *do* not alſo loſe thy conſtancy; and if thou muſt die a little ſooner, yet *do* not die impatiently. *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*

I am enſnared;
Heaven's birdlime wraps me round, and glues my wings:
—Looſe me.—I will free thee.
—*Do*, and I'll be thy ſlave. *Dryden's King Arthur.*

8. *To* Do is put before verbs ſometimes expletively; as, *I* do *love*, or, *I love*; *I* did *love*, or, *I loved*.

The Turks *do* acknowledge God the father, creator of heaven and earth, being the firſt perſon in the Trinity, though they deny the reſt. *Bacon's Holy War.*

This juſt reproach their virtue *does* excite;
They ſtand, they join, they thicken to the fight. *Dryd. Æn.*
Expletives their feeble aid *do* join. *Pope.*

9. Sometimes emphatically; as, *I* do *hate him, but will not wrong him.*

Perdition catch my ſoul
But I *do* love thee; and when I love thee not,
Chaos is come again. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

10. Sometimes by way of oppoſition; as, *I* did *love him, but ſcorn him now.*

To Doat. *v. n.* See *To* Dote.

DO'CIBLE. *adj.* [*docilis*, Latin.] Tractable; docile; eaſy to be taught.

The Aſinine feaſt of ſow-thiſtles and brambles is commonly ſet before them, as all the food and entertainment of their tendereſt and moſt *docible* age. *Milton.*

Do'cibleness. *n. ſ.* [from *docible*.] Teachableneſs; docility; readineſs to learn.

I might enlarge in commendation of the noble hound, as alſo of the *docibleneſs* of dogs in general. *Walton's Angler.*

DO'CILE. *adj.* [*docilis*, Latin.]

1. Teachable; eaſily inſtructed; tractable.

Dogs ſoon grow accuſtomed to whatever they are taught, and, being *docile* and tractable, are very uſeful. *Ellis's Voyage.*

2. With *to* before the thing taught.

Soon *docile to* the ſecret acts of ill,
With ſmiles I could betray, with temper kill. *Prior.*

Doci'lity. *n. ſ.* [*docilité*, French, from *docilitas*, Lat.] Aptneſs to be taught; readineſs to learn.

All the perfection they allowed his underſtanding was aptneſs and *docility*, and all that they attributed to his will was a poſſibility to be virtuous. *South's Sermons.*

What is more admirable than the fitneſs of every creature for uſe? The *docility* of an elephant, and the inſitiency of a camel for travelling in deſarts? *Grew's Coſm. Sac.*

Dock. *n. ſ.* [ꝺocca, Saxon.]

The cup of the flower conſiſts of ſix leaves, three large, and red; the other three leſſer, and green: in the middle of the cup are placed ſix ſtamina. The three outer ſmall leaves of the cup fall away, when ripe; but the three inner large leaves join together, and form a triangular covering, in the middle of which are contained three ſhining cornered ſeeds. The ſpecies are ſeventeen, ten of which grow wild, ſeveral of them being uſed in medicine; and the ſort called the oriental burdock, is ſaid to be the true rhubarb. *Millar.*

Nothing teems
But hateful *docks*, rough thiſtles, keckſies, burs,
Loſing both beauty and utility. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* V.

My love for gentle Dermot faſter grows
Than yon tall *dock* that riſes to thy noſe:
Cut down the *dock*, 'twill ſprout again; but know
Love rooted out, again will never grow. *Swift.*

DOCK. *n. ſ.* The ſtump of the tail, which remains after docking.

The tail of a great rhinoceros is not well deſcribed by Bontius. The *dock* is about half an inch thick, and two inches broad, like an apothecary's ſpatula. *Grew's Muſæum.*

Dock. *n. ſ.* [As ſome imagine of δοχεῖον.] A place where water is let in or out at pleaſure, where ſhips are built or laid up.

There are *docks* for their gallies and men of war, moſt of them full; as well as work-houſes for all land and naval preparations. *Addiſon on Italy.*

To Dock. *v. a.* [from *dock*, a tail.]

1. To cut off a tail.

2. To cut any thing ſhort.

One or two ſtood conſtant centry, who *docked* all favours handed down; and ſpread a huge inviſible net between the prince and ſubject, through which nothing of value could paſs. *Swift's Examiner,* N°. 19.

3. To cut off a reckoning; to cut off an entail.

4. To lay the ſhip in a dock.

Do'cket. *n. ſ.* A direction tied upon goods; a ſummary of a larger writing. *Dict.*

DO'CTOR. *n. ſ.* [*doctor*, Latin.]

1. One that has taken the higheſt degree in the faculties of divinity, law, or phyſick. In ſome univerſities they have doctors of muſick. In its original import it means a man ſo well verſed in his faculty, as to be qualified to teach it.

No woman had it, but a civil *doctor*,
Who did refuſe three thouſand ducats of me,
And begg'd the ring. *Shakeſpeare's Merchant of Venice.*

Then ſtood there up one in the council, a phariſee, named Gamaliel, a *doctor* of laws. *Acts* v. 34.

2. A man ſkilled in any profeſſion.

Then ſubtle *doctors* ſcriptures made their pride,
Caſuiſts, like cocks, ſtruck out each other's eyes. *Denham.*
Each proſelyte would vote his *doctor* beſt,
With abſolute excluſion to the reſt. *Dryd. Hind and Panth.*

3. A phyſician; one who undertakes the cure of diſeaſes.

By med'cine life may be prolong'd, yet death
Will ſeize the *doctor* too. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

How does your patient, *doctor*?
—Not ſo ſick, my lord,
As ſhe is troubl'd with thick coming fancies. *Shakeſp. Macb.*

Children will not take thoſe medicines from the *doctor's* hand, which they will from a nurſe or mother. *Gov. of Tongue.*

To 'pothecaries let the learn'd preſcribe,
That men may die without a double bribe:
Let them, but under their ſuperiors, kill,
When *doctors* firſt have ſign'd the bloody bill. *Dryden.*

He that can cure by recreation, and make pleaſure the vehicle of health, is a *doctor* at it in good earneſt. *Collier.*

In truth, nine parts in ten of thoſe who recovered, owed their lives to the ſtrength of nature and a good conſtitution, while ſuch a one happened to be the *doctor*. *Swift.*

4. Any able or learned man.

The ſimpleſt perſon, that can but apprehend and ſpeak ſenſe, is as much judge of it as the greateſt *doctor* in the ſchool. *Digby of Bodies.*

To Do'ctor. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To phyſick; to cure; to treat with medicines. A low word.

Do'ctoral. *adj.* [*doctoralis*, Latin.] Relating to the degree of a doctor.

Do'ctorally. *adv.* [from *doctoral*.] In manner of a doctor.

The phyſicians reſorted to him to touch his pulſe, and conſider of his diſeaſe *doctorally* at their departure. *Hakewill.*

Do'ctorship. *n. ſ.* [from *doctor*.] The rank of a doctor.

From a ſcholar he became a fellow, and then the preſident of the college, after he had received all the graces and degrees, the proctorſhip and the *doctorſhip*, that could be obtained there. *Clarendon.*

Doctri'nal. *adj.* [*doctrina*, Latin.]

1. Containing doctrine, or ſomething formally taught.

The verſe naturally affords us the *doctrinal* propoſition, which ſhall be our ſubject. *South's Sermons.*

Not ſuch as aſſent to every word in Scripture, can be ſaid in *doctrinals* to deny Chriſt. *South's Sermons.*

2. Pertaining to the act or means of teaching.

To this end the word of God no otherwiſe ſerveth, than only in the nature of a *doctrinal* inſtrument. *Hooker, b.* v.

What ſpecial property or quality is that, which, being no where found but in ſermons, maketh them effectual to ſave ſouls, and leaveth all other *doctrinal* means beſides deſtitute of vital efficacy. *Hooker, b.* v. *ſ.* 22.

Doctri'nally. *adv.* [from *doctrine*.] In the form of doctrine; poſitively; as neceſſary to be held.

Scripture accommodates itſelf to common opinions, and employs the uſual forms of ſpeech, without delivering any thing *doctrinally* concerning theſe points. *Ray on the Creation.*

Do'ctrine. *n. ſ.* [*doctrina*, Latin.]

1. The principles or poſitions of any ſect or maſter; that which is taught.

To make new articles of faith and *doctrine*, no man thinketh it lawful: new laws of government, what church or commonwealth is there which maketh not either at one time or other? *Hooker, b.* iii. *ſ.* 10.

Ye are the ſons of clergy, who bring all their *doctrines* fairly to the light, and invite men with freedom to examine them. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

That great principle in natural philoſophy is the *doctrine* of gravitation, or mutual tendency of all bodies toward each other. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

2. The act of teaching.

He ſaid unto them in his *doctrine*. *Mark* iv. 2.

Do'cument. *n. ſ.* [*documentum*, Latin.]

1. Precept; inſtruction; direction.

It is a moſt neceſſary inſtruction and *document* for them, that as her majeſty made them diſpenſators of her favour, ſo it behoveth them to ſhew themſelves equal diſtributers. *Bacon.*

Learners ſhould not be too much crouded with a heap or multitude of *documents* or ideas at one time. *Watts.*

2. Precept in an ill ſenſe; a precept inſolently authoritative, magiſterially dogmatical, ſolemnly trifling.

Gentle inſinuations pierce, as oil is the moſt penetrating of all liquors; but in magiſterial *documents* men think themſelves attacked, and ſtand upon their guard. *Govern. of Tongue.*

It is not unneceſſary to digeſt the *documents* of cracking authors into ſeveral claſſes. *Harr. on Conſumptions.*

DO'DDER. *n. ſ.* [*touteren*, to ſhoot up, Dutch. *Skinner.*]

Dodder is a ſingular plant: when it firſt ſhoots from the ſeed it has little roots, which pierce the earth near the roots of other plants; but the capillaments of which it is formed, ſoon after clinging about theſe plants, the roots wither away. From this time it propagates itſelf along the ſtalks of the plant, entangling itſelf about them in a very complicated manner. It has no leaves, but conſiſts of ſuch capillaments or ſtalks, as are browniſh with a caſt of red, which run to great lengths. They have at certain diſtances tubercles, which fix them faſt down to the plant, and by means of which they abſorb the juices deſtined for its nouriſhment. The flowers ſtand in a kind of little round cluſters on the ſtalks, are ſmall, of a whitiſh or pale rediſh colour, of the bell-faſhioned kind, and deeply divided into four or five ſegments at the edge; The flower is ſucceeded by a roundiſh fruit with three or four ridges, that give it a trigonal or tetragonal form: this has only one cavity. The ſeeds are numerous: theſe fall upon the ground, and produce young plants. *Hill.*

Do'ddered. *adj.* [from *dodder*.] Overgrown with dodder; covered with ſupercreſcent plants.

Near the hearth a lawrel grew,
Dodder'd with age, whoſe boughs encompaſs round
The houſhold gods, and ſhade the holy ground. *Dryd. Æn.*

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